

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD
UNION

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

Workers and Working-Class Organiza-
tions, Protest the Melrose Park
Massacre! Send Protest Resolu-
tions to Dr. Edw. G. Brust, Village
President, Melrose Park, Illinois.

Vol. IX, No. 110

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9 SHOT DOWN AS POLICE LINE UP JOBLESS IN CHICAGO SUBURB FOR MACHINE GUN MASSACRE

Organize to Smash This Murder Terror Against Workers!

MELROSE PARK has its unity of police, gangsters and legionnaires. This unity has been christened in the blood of workers.

Melrose Park takes its place with Dearborn as the scene of massacre of unarmed workers.

One is the bellwether of Henry Ford—the other that of the American Can Company millionaires. American government is the government of their class.

The attack Friday on a workers' demonstration in the Chicago suburb of Melrose Park dominated by the American Can Company was carried out with a murderous frenzy even exceeding that of the Ford massacre.

The police, company thugs and American legionnaires co-operated to bloody break up a meeting called to protest against police brutality. The attack was preceded by open provocation—the arbitrary closing of the hall by police. The attack was organized in advance. All evidence confirms this.

The workers were unarmed. They were laid low by machine-gun and revolver fire in the hands of mercenary murderers.

The police and their gangsters and American Legion allies constituted themselves executioners of workers exercising a legal and accepted right—that of meeting, protest and demonstration.

The machine-gun shootings were carried out with the same cold-blooded fascist ferocity that has marked the gang murders in and around Chicago and elsewhere.

It is clear that the alliance of police and gangsters against the working class has been made openly. We have pointed out time and time again that gangsterism in the United States constitutes a fascist reserve for the capitalist class.

The Melrose Park bloodfest shows clearly the bloody purposes of the police, gangster and American Legion alliance.

This purpose is open armed terrorism with definite fascist aspects against all workers organizing and fighting against the new wave of wage cutting, starvation and suppression now sweeping through the United States.

Lenin pointed out that the more developed "democracy" is the more danger there is of pogroms and terrorism against the working class. With praises for American capitalist democracy on their lips, with their press filled with eulogies of the "rights of the individual" in America, the capitalists and their organized murderers are proving that Lenin's words apply with special force to the United States.

The Communist Party and its members, singled out for the sharpest and most ruthless attack because of its leadership of the struggles of American workers, as in Chicago and its great industrial suburbs, has the duty of throwing all possible energy into organizing the entire working class for mass defense against murderous terrorism and for a national drive directed against every form of terrorism and suppression.

Such a campaign cannot be delayed. The life of the working class movement, the whole struggle against imperialism and the hunger program of the capitalists and their Wall Street government depends upon it.

It is to strangle in blood the rising struggles of the American working class that such attacks as that in Melrose Park are organized.

Organize in the decisive factories of basic industry. Build a solid foundation for the mass drive against the murder terror of the bosses and their government!

MILLER SHOE STRIKE GROWS

NEW YORK—The I. Miller shoe strike has grown from the original 100 strikers to 600, and the number of strikers and their militancy has increased.

All strikers are joining the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union of the Trade Union Unity League.

The strikers were addressed at a mass meeting yesterday by a representative of the union and by members of the strike committee at the Paris and Andrew Geller shoe factories, also on strike.

A call has been issued for all workers to help picket this morning at I. Miller Shoe Company, Andrew Geller, Elco and Paris shoe companies. Go directly to the picket lines, or to strike headquarters at the corner of Crescent Street and 43d Avenue, Long Island City. Take B. M. T. trains from Manhattan.

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LIES OF FRENCH GOV'T AIM TO STIR UP ANTI- SOVIET WAR FEELING

French Issue New Version to Hide White Guard Act

The French bourgeois and their police have come out with a new version of the assassination of the French President, Paul Doumer, who died on Saturday of wounds inflicted by the fascist White Guardist, Dr. Paul Gougouloff. The new version is directed toward affording French imperialism a pretext for armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

In the first confusion which followed the shooting of the French president the Paris police permitted the bourgeois press reporters to interview the assassin. All of these reporters characterized Dr. Paul Gougouloff as a White Guardist, on the basis of his own admissions and of his known anti-Soviet activities and his authorship of a book against the Soviet Union. These admissions were published in the French bourgeois press.

Following the demand by L'Humaite, organ of the French Communist Party, that the White Guards be expelled from France, the French bourgeois press came out with a second version of the assassination, attempting to protect the White Guards who have long been supported and financed by the French government. This report was to the effect that the assassin was "a foreign assassin." It was evidently government-inspired, with the view of detracting public attention from the White Guards and directing it against other foreigners in Paris.

Yesterday this second version was followed by still another version, in which Alexander Millerand, former president of France and bitter enemy of the Soviet Union, asserted he had "personal information" which "permits me to say in the most categorical way that the assassin belonged to the regular Bolshevik forces."

The chief of the French secret police obligingly backed him up with a similar vague statement, devoid of all proof, but with the same aim of affording French imperialism with a

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C. I. Exposes French Claim That Assassin Is Communist

By MYRA PAGE
(European Correspondent of the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 8.—The Soviet press today publishes the following statement of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in connection with the attempts of the French imperialists to utilize the assassination of the French president by a Tsarist White Guard as a pretext for armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

"The Havas Agency, Berlin, reports that as a result of an important conference attended by Tardieu and other French ministers an official communique was issued declaring the assassin of President Doumer of France is a member of 'Pan-Russian Party of neo-Bolshevik character inspired by the Third International'."

"The Executive Committee of the Communist International protests indignantly against this slanderous fabrication issued through the Havas Agency in an attempt to clear the White Guardists and place responsibility for the provocative act of the fascist Gougouloff on the shoulders of the Communists."

"Apart from the fact that Gougouloff is one of the worst enemies of Communism as shown by his pamphlet and statements following his arrest, the whole world knows that the Communist International—being an international organization of the working class—in accordance with its program has always rejected and now rejects individual terrorist attempts."

(Signed) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

"Pleek, Germany; Shields, England; Manulsky, Soviet Union; Shvabara, Czechoslovakia; Desru-maux, France; Katayama, Japan; and Furini, Italy."

SCOTTSBORO DEMONSTRATIONS THRU- OUT U. S. DEMAND BOYS' FREEDOM, WIRE PROTEST AT MELROSE SLAUGHTER

CHICAGO, Ill., May 8.—Hundreds of unemployed and employed workers were lined up against a wall Friday in Melrose Park, Ill., and sprayed with bullets from machine guns and revolvers in the hands of city police, American Legionnaires and gangsters.

Nine workers were severely wounded by bullets, many were clubbed and over sixty were arrested. The wounded men are in the hands of the police and details are lacking as to the extent of their injuries, but the capitalist newspapers report that three are "probably fatally wounded."

WORKERS REPORT THAT SHOTS INSIDE THE JAIL HAVE BEEN HEARD. SCREAMS FROM THE ARRESTED WORKERS HAVE BEEN HEARD IN THE STREET OUTSIDE.

4,000 Demonstrate in Harlem Against Scottsboro Verdicts

1,800 March in Parade Demanding Freedom of the Nine Negro Boys

NEW YORK.—Four thousand Negro and white workers demonstrated at 110th St. and Fifth Ave. last Saturday, international day of struggle against the infamous Scottsboro lynch verdicts and against the continued imprisonment of Tom Mooney. Resolutions were adopted demanding the unconditional release of the nine Scottsboro boys, of Tom Mooney, Orphan Jones, Edith Berkman, Willie Brown and other Negro and white victims of capitalist frame-ups and class justice.

The workers expressed their burning indignation against the new massacre by Chicago police of unemployed workers demonstrating against starvation and for relief. Vigorous protest telegrams were adopted to be sent to the governor of Illinois and to Mayor Cermak of Chicago.

BERKMAN MASS MEET TONIGHT

A mass meeting to send off the delegation to Washington to demand the immediate release of Edith Berkman will be held at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., at 8 p. m. Anne Burlak, Maude White and William Foster to speak.

Chicago. The demonstration in Harlem was the central demonstration for New York workers. It began with a short meeting at 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, followed by a parade through the streets of Harlem and concluded with a militant demonstration at 140th Street and Fifth Avenue. 1,800 workers marched in the parade, with large groups of young workers and pioneers in evidence.

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Peruvian Crews Seize Two Cruisers; Battle Government

Revolutionary sailors seized control of two of the cruisers of the Peruvian Navy last Saturday and battled for nine hours against the forces of the government. Fearing an armed uprising of the exploited workers and peasants, the government declared a state of siege throughout the country and instituted martial law, with brutal attacks against the toiling masses. The revolt started secretly just before midnight on Saturday, when the sailors on the cruiser Coronel Bolognesi overpowered their officers and took command of the cruiser. A similar uprising occurred at about the same time on board the flagship, the Almirante Grau. The only other vessels in the Peruvian Navy are a destroyer and three submarines. All

were built at New Haven, Conn. Bourgeois press dispatches report that the revolt was organized and led by Peruvian Communists.

After the sailors seized control of the cruisers, they sent a landing party ashore to rally the workers. In the meantime, however, the government had been warned of the uprising by one of its spies among the seamen, who swam ashore to reveal the plans of the revolutionaries. Gen. Sanchez Cerro, the ruling class president, who has just recovered from wounds inflicted in an attempt on his life, directed the suppression of the outbreak.

Infantrymen and harbor guards (Continued on page two)

in the streets of this Chicago suburb, cries out in protest against the system which the shooters represent. The police and county officials are therefore trying desperately to misrepresent the whole situation. But here are the facts.

Protest Meeting. The meeting which was fired on was called for Friday, May 6, at 2:30 p. m., by the Unemployed Council and International Labor Defense, to protest against the attack by police on the May First demonstration held in Melrose Park, and to protest against a series of kidnappings and brutal attacks on workers by police in the days following May Day.

Lined Against Wall. A hall had been secured for the meeting Friday, but at the last moment the police were able to force its owners to close it to the workers. Hundreds of workers and jobless arrived, found the hall closed, and assembled in an open lot near by. There they were surrounded by about 100 police and local gangsters and

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Denounce Melrose Park Shooting at Coliseum, Chicago May 13! Workers! Send Protests to Melrose Park

Eyewitness Tells of Machine Gun Shooting

By AN EYEWITNESS
CHICAGO, Ill.—Two blocks away from the vacant lot in which the

ON HUNGER STRIKE

murderer armed with the machine gun. I cannot believe what I see. In broad daylight, in the full sight of hundreds of people, unarmed, defenseless workers are lined up against a wall and mowed down with a hail of bullets.

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Forward to the Election Drive of the Communist Party in NY

On May 22nd, there will be held at Stuyvesant Casino the City Election Conference of the Communist Party. This conference is not an ordinary conference. It will be a mobilization of all the revolutionary and militant organizations in New York which must elect their delegates to this conference.

The election campaign this year is of tremendous significance. National and state elections will take place and are occurring at a time of the sharpest struggle of the workers against hunger and wage cuts, of the sharpest attacks upon the workers and the most feverish preparations for imperialist war. The Soviet government warns the workers today that "Not far from the Soviet border, we see the flashes of war."

Therefore the City Election Conference, as the opening gun in the battle of the workers against the bosses on the election field, must have representation from shops of the war industries—metal, transport, chemical, marine; from every shop in which there is a militant worker, we must gather the workers together and elect delegates to the conference; from every revolutionary union, league and shop group of the Trade Union Unity League; from every local of the American Federation of Labor where there are militant workers, and from groups of workers of the A.F.L. and reactionary unions where, owing to the treachery of the officials, locals cannot be induced to send official delegates; from every Negro organization that can be reached and for whom Scottsboro and the starvation of the workers are becoming living issues; from every organization and group of young workers who face the harrowing effects of starvation and represent the first to be enlisted for war; from every fraternal and mass organization; from the Latin-American and other foreign-born organizations whose members face the attacks of the immigration authorities for their militancy.

This conference can and must be a means of launching, on the basis of the broadest united front, the Election Campaign of the Communist Party as the leader of the working class in all its struggles. This conference will also elect the delegates to the National Nominating Convention of the Communist Party which will be held in Chicago on May 28th and 29th and which will be attended by a minimum of 1,000 delegates.

In the campaign thus far, the Trade Union Unity Council and the revolutionary unions have not shown the proper interest. The Trade Union Unity Council has as yet failed to participate in the preliminary arrangements and has not taken any steps to mobilize the unions for this most important activity. Politics and Economics are not two separate things, but are closely linked up. The workers in strike struggles and unemployment demonstrations know only too well, injunctions, arrests, frame-ups, jailings and deportations.

POLICE CENSOR ANTI-WAR FILM

Cannons and Tractors Stopped in Newark

NEWARK, N. J.—The police Sunday, working hand in glove with their masters, the Wall Street war makers, illegally censored and suppressed the anti-war film "Cannons and Tractors" which was to be shown here by the Workers International Relief.

When the doors of the hall opened for the first showing of the picture the police threw a strong guard all along the street. Over 1,500 workers who came to see the film were denied admittance by the police.

The crowd, however, did not disperse, but stood for hours in front of the hall in protest against the censorship. Mass organizations and unions in Newark are arranging protest meetings to demand that the censorship be removed from the film that the workers of New Jersey learn the truth about the Wall Street government's war preparations against the Soviet Union.

are all products of the economic struggle, and therefore the failure of the TUUC, the revolutionary unions and the Unemployed Councils to recognize the basic importance of participating in the Election Campaign is to be sharply criticized.

To the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League, to the locals of the A. F. of L., to the Unemployed Councils, to the mass organizations, to the Negro and Latin-American organizations, we call: Forward to the City Election Conference of the Communist Party. Send your delegates to this conference. Prepare for the delegation to the National Nominating Convention. Mobilize for the Election Campaign of the Communist Party on the basis of the united front of the workers.

District Committee, District New York, Communist Party.

Laundry Workers In Bronx Decide To Join the TUUL

NEW YORK—For many years the laundry workers in the Bronx, were dominated by the underworld and racketeers. Several months ago the laundry workers revolted against this domination, cleared their ranks of gangsters and established an independent union based on a militant program of action. The union continued to grow and develop and has already led many strike struggles.

They began to realize that they must affiliate with one of the two main streams in the trade union movement. With this purpose in mind the Executive Committee sent out letters to the A. F. of L. and the T. U. U. L. inviting speakers to their membership meeting to discuss affiliation. The meeting took place Friday night at Ambassador Hall, which was packed to capacity.

The A. F. of L. representative failed to appear. The T. U. U. L. representative was John Steuben, who presented the policy and program of the T. U. U. L. as well as the history of the T. U. U. L. When Steuben finished his report there was strong applause and discussion from the floor followed, in which both Negro and white workers participated.

The president of the union said that he is a democrat for the last several years, that previously he has been opposed to any affiliations, but for the past several months he has learned about the T. U. U. L. and its policies and is wholeheartedly for affiliation with the T. U. U. L.

A Negro worker took the floor and urged affiliation with the T. U. U. L. on the ground that the T. U. U. L. is the only union which fights for the rights of the Negro equally with those of the white workers. The vote was finally taken, and it was unanimous for affiliation with the T. U. U. L. The meeting was full of enthusiasm. Steuben made the final speech welcoming the workers into the T. U. U. L., pledging full cooperation and support in building a strong union of laundry workers throughout New York.

Food Worker Expelled From Industrial Union for Confessed Scabbing

The Food Workers' Industrial Union has issued the following statement on the case of Sam Smith, who was taken off a job where a strike was on, by a committee of the Food Workers' Industrial Union:

Sam Smith, a member of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, who worked at Ackerman's Fruit Market at Westchester and Simpson Streets while a strike called by Local 338 was on, was brought before the Grievance Board. After hearing the charges against him and after listening to his own defense in the case, the Grievance Board decided unanimously to condemn his action and to recommend to the Shop Delegate Council the expulsion of Sam Smith from the Union for scabbing.

NEGRO WORKING WOMEN SENT TO N. Y. ON GYP JOBS

Forced to Work Over 16 Hours for \$25 Per Week

NEW YORK—Fake promises of well paid jobs and good homes, by southern employment agencies, like the Anderson Employment office of 413 North Saratoga St., Baltimore, Maryland, are luring Negro women to southern, rich households where they are forced to work under veritable slave conditions, not even daring to ask for long due wages.

Florence Thrush, a young Negro woman of Baltimore was sent by this agency to work for a Mrs. Philip Meislin of 3110 East 4th St., Brighton Beach, Brooklyn, wife of a button factory owner. Promised before she came, a room of her own, light tasks, short hours, good treatment, and \$25 a month, she found herself sleeping in the kitchen, toiling at washing, ironing, scrubbing, cleaning, cooking, dusting, and caring for a baby, from 5:30 a. m. until 10 p. m., with one day off in fifteen days.

Cursed and abused by Mrs. Meislin, Florence finally demanded her wages due, and the return of her references and clothes, which were being held in order to force her to remain. She left the house, and on Brighton Beach Ave., near 7th St., Mrs. Meislin assaulted her and tried to have her arrested.

The crowd of workers who gathered prevented the arrest of Florence Thrush and demanded that the cop arrest Mrs. Meislin, her assailant, who immediately ran away.

On the advice of the workers, Florence came to the Unemployed Council at 140 Neptune Ave., with her case. An open air meeting was held Friday on East Fourth St., near the apartment of Mrs. Meislin, and the story was presented to an audience of Negro and white workers. When the committee went with Florence to demand the wages due, the Meislins at first refused, but finally agreed to pay the amount required, \$12.50.

The Unemployed Council demands the abolition of these gyp agencies, and proposes and fights for city employment agencies under the administration of workers' committees. We also demand unemployment insurance to the amount of at least \$10 and two dollars additional for each dependent, "without discrimination for Negro and white workers, so that no worker need be forced to accept jobs for board and room only, or any other slave conditions.

Social Fascists Hide Fact of N.Y. May Day Rally Being Communist

The social-fascists adorn themselves with communist feathers by publishing, on May 4, in the Volkszeitung, a picture of the communist demonstration, with the misleading caption:

"In spite of the heavy rain, the New York workers had assembled in enormous masses for the demonstration, the passing of which took more than three hours. Transparent, red flags and the above devouring dragon of Capitalism were carried through the streets in this imposing parade."

Carefully hidden are the facts that this was on Sunday, May 1, and that this was the demonstration of the Communists, while the social-fascists had demonstrated already on Saturday, when there was no rain.

This is a conscious swindle to mislead especially the readers out of town into the belief that this had been the parade of the social-fascists, who, "in spite of the heavy rain," in "spite of the heavy rain," and for whom it had been very convenient to construct the dragnon, which is shown with pride in the picture, while in fact the Communists alone sacrificed money and time for this showpiece.

The social-fascists are quite right: the workers' demonstration took place on Sunday. They are quite right if they consider their own demonstration on Saturday a bourgeois affair,

9 Jersey Conferences for Communist Election Drive

TRENTON, N. J., May 8.—The task of collecting signatures to place the Communist Party candidates on the ballot in New Jersey is completed and the lists are ready for filing on May 12th. Now all efforts are concentrated to make the nine county conferences called in New Jersey highly successful. Thirty delegates will be elected at these conferences to the Chicago Nominating Convention of the Communist Party.

The County Conferences will take place as follows: Friday, May 10th, 8 p. m. in Arcade Hall, 15 E. State St., Trenton, N. J., the Mercer County Conference will take place. This County includes the cities of Trenton, Robbsville, Princeton, etc. Three delegates from Mercer County will be elected to the Chicago Nominating Convention.

On the same date, in Wolpin Hall, 415 Fourth St., Lakewood, N. J., at 8 p. m., a joint Manmuth-Ocean County Conference will have delegates from Lakewood, Toms River, Freehold, Long Branch, Ashbury Park, Neptune, etc. This conference comes right on the heels of the City Elections held in Long Branch, May 12, in which the Communist Party had three candidates, two of whom being Negro workers. Three delegates from Manmuth-Ocean County will be elected.

On May 14th the Essex County Conference will take place at 2:30 p. m. at I.W.O. Hall, 347 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J., from which eight delegates will be elected to the Chicago Convention. To Essex County Conference delegates will come from workers' organizations in Newark, Harrison, Bloomfield, Irvington, etc.

On Sunday, May 15th four county conferences will be held as follows: Middlesex County Conference 1 p. m. at Workers Home, 11 Plum St., New Brunswick. Delegates will be present from New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, South River, Woodbridge, and Carteret workers organizations and three delegates will be elected from Middlesex County. Union County Conference at Welcome Hall, Wood Ave., Linden, N. J., at 2:30 p. m. Delegates will be present from Linden, Elizabeth, Halsey, Plainfield and Rahway and three delegates will be elected.

Hudson County Conference at the Workers Center, 84 Jefferson St., Hoboken, N. J., beginning at 2:30 p. m. Delegates will be present from Hoboken, Jersey City, Bayonne, Union City and Kearny. Four delegates will be elected.

After this the Atlantic County Conference will take place at Workers Center, 22 N. Indiana Ave., Atlantic City, N. J., at 8 p. m., May 17. Delegates will be present from Atlantic City, Vineland, etc. One delegate will be elected.

Camden County Conference is at 8 p. m., May 20, at Camden. One delegate to be elected. Hundreds of calls have been sent out for the above county conferences. Committees are busy now making personal visits to trade unions and mass organizations. Special efforts are being made to have shops and unemployed workers well represented at all the above conferences.

CALL FOR GREATER SPEED IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

An impermissible slowdown in the Election Campaign activity for yesterday must be remedied at once. We cannot permit any obstacles such as rain to lie in our path. All revolutionary workers in East Side (Section 1), unless otherwise assigned, will report at either 142 East Third Street or 237 East 10th Street, at 6 p. m., TONIGHT WITHOUT FAIL.

SECTION BUREAU, COMMUNIST PARTY, SECTION 1.

which it really was.

There remains only one consolation: This demonstration, the more imposing as the weather could not be worse, was the social-fascists so on their nerves that unscrupulously they take credit for it and adorn themselves with these Communist feathers.

If we take a little patience, we will witness some day that these horse dealers announce to the world that the social-fascists, all alone by themselves, have built up Soviet Russia.

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ferences. Workers are asked to see to it that their organizations, or a group of workers from their shops elect delegates to the conference in their area.

A special arrangement is being made to take the New Jersey delegation to the Chicago Convention. Send-off banquets on dances are being arranged in many cities for the delegates going to the Chicago Convention.

PARTY AFFAIRS ON MAY 14TH IN NEW YORK CITY

To Raise Funds for the Coming Elections

All sections of the Communist Party throughout the District of New York are getting active not only securing the necessary signatures to put the Communist candidates on the ballot, but also in raising the necessary funds for the election campaign. May 14th (Saturday night) has been set aside by almost all the sections of the Party for the election campaign. May 14th (Saturday night) has been set aside by almost all the sections of the Party for the election campaign.

Section Four—The Harlem Section of the Party is opening its campaign with a banquet on May 14th at the Ethiopian Workers Club, 2336 Third Avenue. This will be a delegate and mass banquet. Already many mass organizations have elected delegates, but an effort must be made by all workers of Harlem and Yorkville to have all the workers organizations represented there. Prominent speakers will take the floor and also all the Harlem candidates will be there. Among them, Comrade Earl Browder and Comrade Shepard, candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Comrade Sadie Van Veen will be the toastmaster. Admission will be 60 cents.

Section Five, Lower Bronx, is arranging a concert and dance at 569 Prospect Avenue at 8:30 p. m. Lower Bronx candidates will be there. Admission will be 25 cents.

Section Eight, Brownsville, has arranged an election campaign concert and mass meeting, at which all Brooklyn candidates will be present. This affair will be held at 1813 Pitkin Avenue at 8 p. m. Admission will be 35 cents. Comrade Lena Davis will speak for the District Committee of the Communist Party.

Section Fifteen, Upper Bronx, has arranged the most extensive program. They are arranging a banquet at 1810 Boston Road, at which banquet Comrade Amier, District Organizer of the Communist Party and candidate for Governor of the State of New York will be the main speaker. They have also secured the services of the John Reed Club in a very good stage presentation. Also the Freiheit Gesangs Verein and the Red Dancers. Admission will be 50 cents.

Other sections are also arranging affairs, which will be announced later.

In order to defend the Soviet Union you must defend it also against the propaganda attacks of the capitalists. For "ammunition," read "Anti-Soviet Lies," by Max Bedacht, ten cents.

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PERUVIAN CREWS SEIZE 2 CRUISERS; BATTLE GOVT

Revolt Crushed by the Shore Batteries and Planes

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

were rushed to the pier to meet the landing party, while other forces were sent through the working-class districts to prevent any assemblage of workers. The sailors in the motor launch returned the fire of the troops but were finally forced to retire. Reinforced by another launch of seamen they again returned to the attack but were beaten off by a heavy fire. The launches then returned to the cruisers.

Attempts of governmental officials and the Chief of the General Naval Staff to board the cruisers were sternly rebuffed by the sailors. An hour before daylight the outbreak had aroused tremendous excitement throughout Callao, which is the port of Lima. The bourgeoisie and its government mobilized bombing planes and the coast artillery units for an attack on the insurgent cruisers.

The destroyer and three submarines, whose crews had not been won for the revolt, were also used against the insurgents. At dawn, several army planes began bombing the insurgent cruisers. The submarines deployed for an attack, and the insurgent cruisers hoisted the Red Flag and answered the attack. The Bolognesi was damaged three feet above the water line by a torpedo fired by one of the submarines and one of its petroleum tanks destroyed. The crew then surrendered.

The crew of the cruiser Almirante Grau also surrendered. The strongest revolutionary leadership was aboard the Bolognesi.

With the crushing of the mutiny, the government began wholesale arrests of the sailors. Corporal Poso, who is reported to be an ardent Communist and the leader of the revolt, has been imprisoned on San Lorenzo Island, in Callao Harbor, together with other leaders of the revolt. The government has called a court-martial "within 48 hours," and is threatening to execute the leaders.

The revolt is the third serious naval revolt during the past year. The two others occurred in the British Navy and in the Chilean Navy.

B.M.W. TO MEET TUESDAY

The regular membership meeting of the Building Maintenance Workers Union will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., on May 11th at 8 p. m. This union which is open to all building superintendents, janitors, stationary engineers, firemen, elevator operators, office and window cleaners, porters and handymen, is affiliated with the T.U.U.C. Its office is at 5 E. 19th St.

In order to defend the Soviet Union you must defend it also against the propaganda attacks of the capitalists. For "ammunition," read "Anti-Soviet Lies," by Max Bedacht, ten cents.

Mobilization Plans Revealed in U. S. War Dept. Report

By J.L.

While the pacifists and socialists were going into hysterics over the glories of the Kellogg Peace Pact the Department of War was feverishly at work on a mobilization plan which could set moving the vast machinery of war in a day. The plan ranges from the ordinary drafting of the youth of the country to the getting of the tin metals on the end of the prospective soldiers' shoeing. The Daily Worker recently told of how the industry will be mobilized for war. Here we will discuss the mobilization of the soldiers. Most of the material we use is taken from the 1931 report of the Secretary of War.

Immediately after the outbreak of war the President will of course use all his powers to create a tight organization to run the country. Workingclass organizations will be suppressed. A military dictatorship will actually rule. Congress will pass a selective service act even before the first day of the mobilization. Five thousands local boards throughout the country will start to select men. Men between the ages of 18-45. There are to be no exemptions.

This is a specific point in the plans of the War Department. But if anyone thinks that by this point the rich will be forced to give up their lives and the lives of their children they are mistaken. Chief of Staff MacArthur who prepared the report stated quite plainly: "Much has been said on the subject of equalizing the burden of war. All statements on the subject must refer to burdens other than those incident to death and disability, for these can never be equalized."

What does this mean? Another point explains. Deferments will be made on draft (among others) to "those whose importance to the nation of the service they are rendering in civilian life." Henry Ford Jr. will not go to war. He must watch the workers turn out tanks for murder. Henry Murphy Jr., one of those who slaved in Ford's factory and now starves will go to war.

But maybe Henry Murphy Jr. figures he will be able to get a job when the slaughter begins. Then let him forget that. He is young. The army needs youth. And after all his going to death will not embarrass the war machine. The 46 year old man or maybe even woman will take the place at the belt.

To a great extent the army of the war now coming out of the shell

Youth Br. of I.L.D. Demands Release of Edith Berkman

NEW YORK—The Ronald Edwards Branch of the International Labor Defense, at an open air meeting held Saturday night, vigorously denounced the jailing and attempt to deport Edith Berkman. The meeting sent the following telegram to Secretary of Labor Dack in Washington, D. C.:

"We five hundred workers at an open air meeting at 7th Street and Avenue B, vigorously protest against the arrest of Edith Berkman and demand her immediate release. "Ronald Edwards Youth Branch, International Labor Defense."

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will consist of those unemployed now. One of the points in the army plan is "Any disturbance of economic structure of the Nation is to be kept to the practicable minimum."

Out of the first batch of 11,000,000 "immediately available," sent out as rapidly as the others are mowed down. Every year "there will be an addition of 800,000 young men." If we have a good healthy war, the United States will look like a glorified old men's home soon.

Coldbloodedly these generals, the bosses government have been sitting for years, since 1921, talking peace to the world and behind the scenes smirking over their genius in mass murder. There isn't a murder story writer in the country who can equal these "preconceived, premeditated murders."

Workers Seek Aid From Home Relief; 6 Workers Jailed

Cops Beat Workers At Meeting of Jobless

NEW YORK, May 8.—Four women and two men were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct when forty workers went to the Home Relief Bureau, at Spring and Elizabeth Sts., seeking aid, on Thursday, May 8th.

The workers went with Mrs. Eisenberg, of 120 Avenue D, who was starving and had received a dispossess notice from the landlord. In order to intimidate the workers, the bureau ruled that the workers stand in line and enter one at a time. The workers refused to do this and entered the bureau in a body. The woman was denied any relief.

Toward Revolutionary Mass Work (DISCUSSION OF THE 14TH PLENUM) Opportunity and Danger Confronting the Party

By WM. Z. FOSTER

A GRAVE danger facing our Party is that it should not fully appreciate the deep radicalization now taking place among the masses and not take the utmost advantage of the unexampled opportunity to organize and lead these masses in struggle and to build itself up in so doing. Many signs indicate that this danger is actual and real. Undoubtedly there is a far-reaching underestimation of the radicalization and also of the leading role of the Party in the existing situation. This tends to make the mobilization of the Party more difficult; it weakens all our campaigns and struggles. It must be overcome at all costs and the Party thrown militantly into the fight at every point.

During the period of "high" prosperity it must be admitted that we were very much isolated from the masses, not only organizationally but ideologically. Save for some sections of mining and needle, the workers did not understand us or our program. They tended to look upon us pretty much as an extreme sect which had little to do with their actual life. And the worst of it was that we tended to fit ourselves into this sectarian isolation, both ideologically and by our general methods of work.

But now a fundamental change is beginning to take place in the attitude of the masses towards our Party and its program. Great masses of workers, under the press of circumstances, are beginning to be more responsive to us. On the one hand, in the midst of the deep economic crisis and confronted with wage cuts, unemployment and mass starvation, these workers are becoming distinctly more responsive to our struggle slogans. Our program begins to become intelligible to them. And on the other hand, the great rise of Socialism in the Soviet Union is also having profound effects upon them. Even the most backward workers are beginning to realize that something very important and revolutionary is taking place in the U.S.S.R. More and more the advanced elements are seeing in

For Revolutionary Parliamentarism

"Anti-parliamentarism", in principle, in the sense of an absolute and categorical repudiation of participation in the elections and the parliamentary revolutionary work, cannot, therefore, bear criticism, and is a naive, childish, doctrine, which is founded sometimes on a healthy disgust of politicians, but which does not understand the possibilities of revolutionary parliamentarism. Besides, very often this doctrine is connected with a quite erroneous idea of the role of the Party, which in this case is considered not as a fighting, centralized advance guard of the workers, but as a decentralized system of badly joined revolutionary nuclei.

(From the Second C. I. Congress resolution on Revolutionary Parliamentarism, reprinted in full in the February issue of the COMMUNIST.)

the U.S.S.R. the way out of the present intolerable crisis, and to correspondingly take it more seriously. More than that, these workers inevitably tend, to some degree or other, to connect up our Party with the success of the Five Year Plan.

Our recent experience contains many practical demonstrations of the new fighting spirit of the workers and their growing readiness to accept the leadership of our Party. Typical among these were our big unemployed struggles in Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit, the strike movements in Western Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Colorado, the Scottsboro campaign, the successful Party recruitment, the huge mass character of our May First demonstrations, etc.

But it is clear that the Party does not fully realize the significance of all this. We do not entirely appreciate the changing attitude of the masses towards our Party. There remains too much of the old feeling of sectarian isolation. There is not enough of a Bolshevik confidence in the ability of the Party to lead the masses, not enough of a realization that the Party is in fact as well as theory, becoming the real mass leader. At its worst this sectarian lack of confidence results in the development of theories, or the practice, that the masses of workers just beginning to wake up must pass through the stage of Social Fascist organizations and illusions before they are ready for Communist leadership.

All this is bound up with and greatly worsened by our generally sectarian approach to mass work which the resolution of the recent Plenum of the Central Committee so sharply corrects: the failure to concentrate upon shop work and shop organization, the sectarian handling of partial economic demands in the everyday struggles of the workers, the formal and sectarian application of the united front tactics, etc. All these sectarian methods and viewpoints prevent the Party from coming forward effectively as the mass leader of the workers.

It is necessary that these sectarian tendencies be overcome as quickly as possible. The Party must fundamentally improve its mass work at once. It must break with the old methods and outlook. It must make the turn that the Comintern has so long insisted upon. It must resolutely come forward as the leader of the workers. All its mass campaigns must reflect the new turn. Only in this way can the Party rise to the height of the great tasks and opportunities confronting it in the present situation of rapidly growing struggle and radicalization of the working class.

The Election Campaign and the Struggle Against Social Fascism.

Especially must the Party throw all its forces into the election campaign and make a determined effort to apply the new methods of mass work. The developing campaign will not only be a great opportunity for the Party, but also a severe test. It will demonstrate to what extent the Party can free itself from sectarianism and formalism, to what extent it is conscious of its leading role in the sharpening class struggle. The election struggle, better perhaps than any other of our present mass campaigns, will most clearly indicate our ability or failure to really understand and apply the resolution of the Central Committee Plenum.

Our enemies are keenly awake to the situation and we must be also. Demagogues of all kinds are busy to confuse and mislead the awakening workers. The Socialist Party aims to utilize the election campaign to rebuild its scattered forces. It is throwing all its energy into the campaign. McAllister Coleman expresses their sentiments when he says: "The Socialists go into the struggle of the presidential campaign, knowing very well that such an opportunity as now presents itself may not be repeated in their life-time." Our Party must be even more awake to build itself, to lead the workers in effective struggle against the bosses and their Social Fascist agents.

The coming election campaign offers our Party the opportunity for the greatest mass mobilization in its history. We should be able, if we rise to the occasion, to greatly stimulate the struggles and organization of the revolutionary unions and the minorities in the reformist unions; vastly strengthen our unemployment work and our work among the Negroes; we should be able to make the fight against war and for defense of the Soviet Union real issues among the American working class; we should be able easily to triple or quadruple the membership of the Party and the YCL, and we should be able to enormously increase our vote. The election campaign should mark a turning point in the life of our Party. If we can appreciate its opportunities and properly mobilize our forces it should carry us far along the road to a mass party and really establish our Party as a powerful factor in the American class struggle.

Unemployment - Social Insurance --- Central Demand in Elections

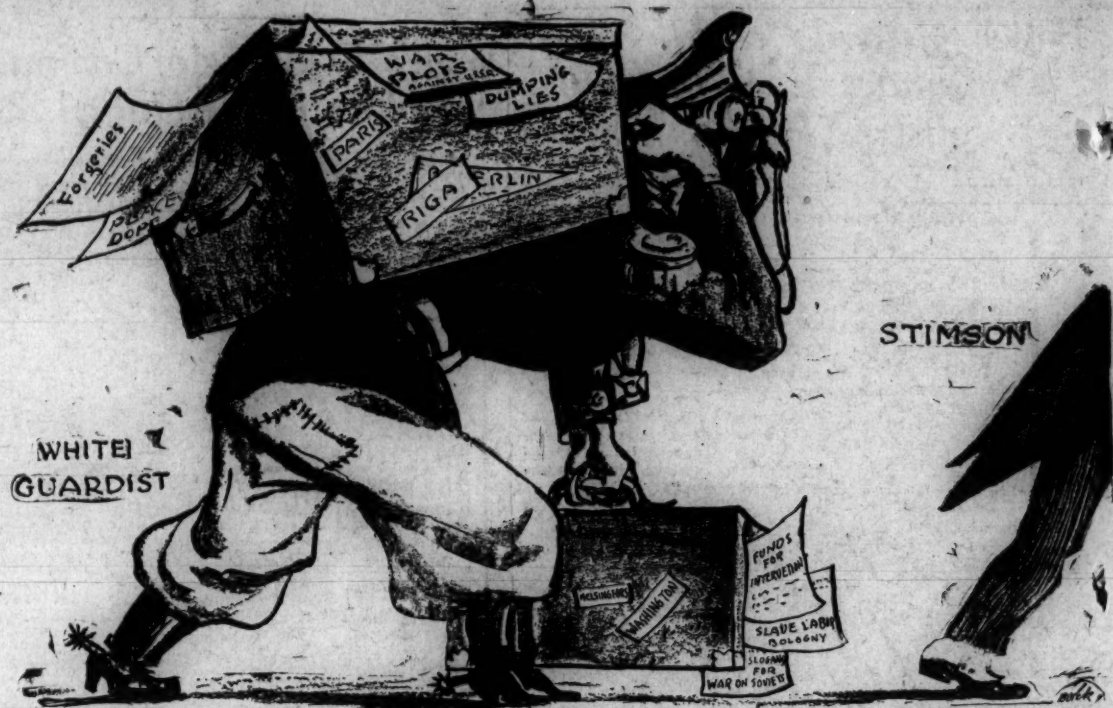
campaign must be the demand for unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and employers. Placing in the center of the mass election work the immediate demands of the workers and toilers in factories, bread lines, unemployed gatherings, in towns, the Party must on this basis present concretely and popularly to the broad working masses its program of the revolutionary way out of the crisis. In exposing the whole policy of the bourgeoisie, the Party must make clear to the workers that only through the revolutionary class struggle, fighting for the program and supporting the candidates of the Communist Party, can workers counteract the attacks of the bourgeoisie and protect and secure their immediate demands and prepare the ground for the further advance of the working class interests.

The main slogans which the Party must put forward are:

- (1) UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE STATE AND EMPLOYERS.
- (2) Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
- (3) Emergency relief without restrictions by the government and banks for the poor farmers; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of debts.
- (4) Equal rights for Negroes, and self-determination for the Black Belt.
- (5) Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of the workers.
- (6) Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

(From the main resolution of the 14th Plenum printed in full in the April issue of the COMMUNIST and in the DAILY WORKER of April 28.)

WALL STREET'S "PEACE" DELEGATE



Before the Conventions of Our Enemies The New Leader--Open Enemy of the U.S.S.R.

By I. AMTER

DAVID SHUB, a writer for the "New Leader" (organ of the Socialist Party of New York) recently had some articles in the issues of February 6 and 13 of that periodical, entitled, "Unemployment in Soviet Russia." These articles are filled with the worst malice and viciousness against the only Workers' Republic.

They deal not only with the alleged situation of the unemployed workers of the Soviet Union, but also with the function of the trade unions in the Soviet Union. Shub paints a gruesome picture of the situation of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union, seeing only hunger, misery and slavery. He does not make any effort to understand the life of the peasantry of the Soviet Union; of the rationalization that has taken place, as a result of the introduction of tractors and electric power; of the freeing of millions of peasants from the land for the use of industry in the cities, and that in the passage from the land to the city there is a temporary unemployment. He does not believe that Socialism is being built in the Soviet Union, and declares that the Five-Year Plan is a failure. He denies the need of two million men in the factories of the Soviet Union. He therefore comes to conclusions that fit beautifully into the program of the imperialists and counter-revolutionary Social-Democratic International and the Socialist leaders of the world over.

1. Shub declares: "Nowhere is the situation as tragic as it was in Russia in the years 1919-1921, when more people succumbed to the Communist experiment than to the World War." Any novice in history knows that the years 1919-1921 were the years of struggle against the counter-revolutionary invasion of the Soviet Union, which was aided by the Social-Democrats all over the world and the imperialist governments. During these years, a famine took place, and the Soviet government had to struggle on two fronts--against hunger, and imperialist intervention. Shub knows this, or should know, and lies about it.

2. Again, he says, "At the present time, the position of the Russian people is much worse than in all other countries." This is a lie, as even capitalists who have been in the Soviet Union attest, since they recognize that the Soviet Union has unlimited markets for capitalist supplies, and that the Soviet Union is the only government which meets its obligations promptly. This, Shub, who pretends to be an expert on Soviet matters, knows and lies about it to the workers.

There are 50 million unemployed workers in capitalist countries, who together with their dependents represent a mass of 200 million people. In every capitalist and colonial country wages are being slashed, and the standard of living is being brought down almost to the starvation level, while in the Soviet Union, on the other hand, wages are continually increasing.

3. "As poorly organized as was Russian capitalism before the Revolution, it was better able to assure the population of the living necessities than is the Soviet Government." This is another deliberate lie of Shub, who knows of the starvation and famines in the cities and on the land under Czarist Russia, and that the peasants and workers were 'shot down when they rebelled. There is no hunger in the Soviet Union at the present time, because on the basis of collectivization and of state planning of agriculture and industry, food is not only produced, but is stored up for any period of drought. Compare the situation of unemployment in the U. S. with 12 million unemployed, and even in the period before the crisis in the mining and textile centers--in fact, throughout the South, where families are continually undernourished--with that of the Soviet Union where every worker and his family is provided for.

4. "It is a mistake," says Shub, "to believe that with the completion of the Five-Year Plan, the situation will improve. As the Five-Year Plan progresses, we are treated to the spectacle of increasing hunger, and find in the country, while the enslavement of the populace grows, the land is becoming more impoverished daily. The Five-Year Plan sucks the marrow from the bones of the entire Russian people, and transforms the workers into virtual slaves."

Workers' delegations have gone from all capitalist countries of the world to the Soviet Union, members of the sister-Parties of the Socialist Party of the U. S., from the Social-Democratic Parties of Germany, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, etc., have gone to the Soviet Union; have freely gone about from factory to factory, from collective to collective, and have

witnessed what is taking place there, and when these workers returned to their respective countries, they were expelled by their Social-Democratic parties, for telling the truth about the Soviet Union.

Capitalists recognize the growing production of the Soviet Union. American engineers, like Hugh Cooper and John Calder, and many others who are occupied in directing the construction of the big factories and plants in the Soviet Union, and who know the difficulties that the Russian workers face because many of them were recently recruited from the ranks of the peasantry, declare that Socialism is being realized in the Soviet Union.

But David Shub, a counter-revolutionary "socialist" declares that "with the completion of the Five-Year Plan, the situation will not improve." So fearful are the imperialists of the success of the first Five-Year Plan and the program of the second Five-Year Plan, and of the rapid, unheard-of development of industry in the Soviet Union, that they are preparing to destroy the Soviet government in order to destroy one of the greatest hopes of the working class of the world.

5. "When the Five-Year Plan is completed, a real and terrible unemployment situation will arise in Soviet Russia. No sooner will these plants be built than many of them will be compelled to cease operations, for they will have no internal market." Shub makes this statement because he misrepresents Socialism as merely another name for state capitalism, just as the Socialists all over the world do. Production in the Soviet Union is for the benefit of the workers and peasants. Production is being increased and will be intensified to cover the growing needs and desires of the workers and peasants. As production increases, the amount

of necessary labor power expended will be reduced in conformity with the needs of the population, not as in the U. S., where, with the increase of production and rationalization, the workers are fired, thereby further limiting markets, and industry slows down. In the U. S. at the present time new inventions are not being installed, because there is no market for increased production. On the contrary, there is a tendency to return to primitive and obsolete methods, particularly in relief work with the use of the hoe and shovel, etc. In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, all science, industry and technique are reaching an ever higher level, because every new invention decreases waste, and lightens the labor of the workers, which results in a general heightening of the well-being of the workers.

To what final conclusions does Shub come? "Capitalism, it is true," he says, "has not solved the problem of unemployment. Still less, however, has Russian Bolshevism contributed to the solution." If Russian Bolshevism has not contributed to its solution, then Socialism, which means the control by the workers of the means of production and distribution, is a Utopia. Production and distribution are completely in the hands of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union. This is supposedly the aim of the Socialist the world over. This is the method whereby Socialists declare that capitalism and all its evils will be wiped out. If this is no solution for capitalism, then why does Shub call himself a Socialist? He calls himself a Socialist because he is against Socialism, because he is against Revolution, and therefore is a fit member and representative of the Socialist Party, and clearly unmasks the Socialist Party and the Socialist International before the working class of the world.

HOW TO BEGIN WORK AMONG FARMERS

How to begin to organize farmers for the class struggle still remains a mystery for most of Party districts. These districts usually "solve" the problem by forgetting it.

The time will come when the proletariat will find itself face to face with the question of allies in the struggles for the seizure of power. The natural allies of the proletariat are the terribly impoverished small and middle farmers, the tenant farmers and share croppers and above all, the agricultural wage workers. These various categories of agrarian masses make up the overwhelmingly majority of the 27,000,000 farm population in the United States.

With the deepening of the economic crisis and the sharpening of the class struggle, these masses will either be won over by us to the program of class struggle, or they will form the mass base for a Fascist movement, the effect of whose demagoguery we see well demonstrated in Finland, Germany, Italy, Hungary, etc. They can be won over to the program of class struggle only to the degree in which the vanguard of the proletariat, the Communist Party, organizes and gives them leadership in their efforts to better their increasingly miserable living conditions, only to the degree in which the Communist Party systematically and energetically points out to them the correct road in their struggles against the increasing exploitation and oppression of finance capital.

Below are outlined some practical steps that all districts should take at once to properly begin agrarian work.

Minimum Steps

1. Every district should have at least one comrade in charge of agrarian work, and if possible, a small committee to work with him. Comrades assigned for this work should be willing to devote their full time and serious attention to it and must be interested in it.

2. Every section and street nucleus in whose territory there are farms must likewise assign a comrade for agrarian work. On the basis of a preliminary survey of local agricultural conditions made by this comrade, together with our general agrarian program, the nucleus should have a thorough discussion of the question. Plenty of material for this can be secured from the Agrarian Department of the Central Committee.

3. All District training schools should include

some agricultural wage workers or small farmers, the number to depend on the extent of farming in the district. In these schools the agrarian question should be taken up, particularly with reference to local conditions.

The above are absolute minimum steps. There can be no excuse for not carrying them out.

Some Further Steps

The best way for the units to begin work among farmers is to send out comrades on Sundays to make personal contacts with farmers. From these farmers that they visit they should try to find out their main grievances.

On the basis of their grievances a meeting of small and middle farmers can be called to discuss ways and means of improving their conditions. The meeting should result in the formulation of a short list of demands which answer the burning needs of the small farmers, and a Committee of Action should be elected by the farmers to present these demands to the county government.

A further and the main task of the Committee of Action is to organize additional masses of farmers around the demands which the farmers themselves put forward.

We must warn the small and middle farmers to beware of rich farmer elements who may try to take over the leadership of a militant movement, particularly when it is directed against taxes. Such elements can be fought only by presenting the tax fight, as well as the entire struggle of the small and middle farmers for better conditions as a class struggle against the capitalist class and its representatives in the countryside, the rich farmer and the local banker who are very often one and the same person. Comrades must not hesitate to expose such elements who try, under the guise of "sympathy," to divert any militant mass movement into reformist channels, and utilize it for their own selfish class interests. As examples of this we can cite the history of farm movements at present under such leadership, the Farmers Union, Grange, Farm Bureau, Farmer-Labor Party, Non-Partisan League, the Cooperatives, etc.

For further information on agrarian problems, write to the Agrarian Department, Central Committee, P. O. Box 87, Station D, New York City.

Indiana Plans a Second State Hunger March

By NAT ROSS

THE Indiana Hunger March of May 2-3-4 of last year was the first step in the direction of a mass movement among the unemployed of the state. The militant response of thousands of Negro and white workers and the fact that the most enthusiastic meeting en route was held in Marion, scene a few months before of the lynching of two Negroes, scared the lynch bosses of Indiana. The bosses fear was evidenced on May 23 in the vicious sentence given to Theodore Luesse, secretary of the Indiana Unemployed Councils and militant fighter for Negro rights.

At the same time the bosses saw that terror and jailing alone could not hold back the movement, as indicated in the statement of Jay E. White, Legion leader, that "the truth is that the statements these leaders make (in the Hunger March bills) are all true. . . . It means that we must meet the situation with something besides force."

But neither terror nor demagoguery has availed the bosses. In the past year the Unemployed Councils have developed from a sectarian movement in ten cities to a movement in thirty cities throughout the state, with an ever growing number of supporters and with an outlook for developing mass struggles. Despite this progress, the Unemployed Councils are still impermissibly weak compared with the possibilities.

Weakness of Unemployed Movement

What are a few of the reasons for this weakness? First and foremost, the Unemployed Councils have been too much of a relief organization FOR the unemployed and not a fighting organization OF the unemployed. We were too sectarian and didn't get down to brass tacks, but acted as bureaucratic leaders from above without involving the masses themselves in the activity. We acted as the tail to the charities without feeling the real pulse of the masses and we did not use the slogan of unemployment insurance as the central unifying slogan of the unemployed. We failed to reach the part time workers and make them the link between the unemployed and the factories. In addition we did not give popular Marxist explanations on the basis of the experiences of the unemployed themselves, of the role and class character of the government and the charities, of the cause of the crisis, etc. All of this allowed the reformists and fascists of all shades to gain strength among the unemployed.

More Starvation

The conditions of the workers and poor farmers of Indiana are steadily growing worse. Wage cuts again face the staggered miners, steel and metal workers of the state. The measly relief given to the unemployed through forced labor is being cut everywhere. Miners are starving and are forced to live on dandelions, causing the Scripps-Howard Times to say that "A new generation is starting with a viewpoint that is anything but American. Under such conditions the outskirts of violence are not surprising."

In Kokomo, where the unemployed were to be put on the soup line, the city officials prepared to call on Governor Leslie for Indiana guardsmen and to establish martial law to "quell riots." In Indianapolis 10,000 pre-school children went without milk during the winter, according to the city doctor. In West Indianapolis, where the soup kitchen was recently closed, hundreds of workers face starvation. The same is true of the Calumet steel region.

Despite the existing mass misery, the bosses are planning an intensified hunger drive to bring the level of the workers down in an animal existence, as seen by the recent appointment of an "efficiency" committee in Indianapolis to cut down on the shameful relief now being given. Leslie's Cabbage Soup Plan.

All this is in line with the state program of Governor Leslie, the Wall St.-Hoover agent in Indiana. Only recently Governor Leslie announced his "relief plan." All unemployed were to obtain vacant lots and cabbage seed somehow and were to use the fruit of their garden labor for cabbage soup next fall and winter, with no other relief to be given. The Times, fearing the mass resentment to this brazen cabbage soup plan

states: "The garden plan is a trek back to the days of hand labor, to primitive standards of living, to the abandonment of the machine in industry. It is a return to semi-savagery. 'A fine picture of American civilization!'"

On March 16, in connection with the calling of a special session of the State Legislature for tax "relief," Governor Leslie declared he would oppose the special session because "what if they should come here and appropriate one million dollars for the unemployed?"

This open hunger talk was repeated on March 26, but the governor raised the ante to 25 million dollars which was the demand of the Unemployed Councils of Indiana. But under the pressure of the Unemployed Council and especially as a result of the realization of the broad support to this demand for a 25 million dollar immediate appropriation, the governor was forced to change his tone, and on April 21 declared: "I have been misunderstood about not wanting to call a special session for fear that something would be appropriated for those in need. I would only be too glad to do so, but the constitution of the state does not permit it." The nightmare of hundreds of elected delegates from all over the state and thousands of workers marching up the State House steps demanding food has already scared the governor.

On to the Indiana Hunger March

The Conference of the Indiana Unemployed Councils, which will be held on May 8 at 2 p.m. at 933 1/2 S. Meridian St., in Indianapolis, will bring together delegates from the committees of the unemployed throughout the state and fraternal delegates from labor unions and workers' organizations. The conference will lay final plans for a gigantic State Hunger March in June, to be preceded by militant local struggles throughout the state. The whole program of the Hoosier bosses indicates that only by the most persistent, bitter and militant mass battles will the unemployed be able to put a halt to the hunger drive of the bosses and force them to give real relief.

The Hunger March must actually voice the sentiments of hundreds of thousands of workers and poor farmers who will organize and fight for a concrete program of demands against hunger and misery and for relief and social insurance. The Hunger March must be a mighty weapon in cementing the bond between Negro and white workers and breaking down the segregation and lynch atmosphere which the Hoosier bosses and their agents create.

The Hunger March must establish the Communist Party as the political party of the workers. It must gain wide support for the election program of the Party. This is particularly important since the bosses and their lackeys are trying to separate the Communists from the Unemployed Council.

A splendid example of this is shown by the remark of Chief of Police Morrissey of Indianapolis, who told some arrested workers that the "Unemployed Council was O.K., but the Communist organizers are poisoning the minds of the unemployed."

The bosses know full well that the native American workers will fight like all hell when they are convinced that the Communists are the best fighters for the working class. They know full well that under the leadership of the Communist Party the Unemployed Council will become a revolutionary fighting army of the unemployed against hunger. That is why the bosses are scared stiff.

The Hunger March must go over the top! Forward to building a network of committees of the unemployed throughout the state. Forward to mass preparatory struggles in every section of Indiana! For the immediate release of Theodore Luesse, jailed leader of the Indiana unemployed! For \$25,000,000 immediate cash relief from the special session of the legislature and for unemployment insurance at full wages at the expense of the government and bosses!

On to the state house plaza and into the legislative halls with the mighty roar of the hungry against hunger!